Research Institute, *inter alia* had suggested that the power sector could save upto 6.29% of the total demand for electricity by 1996-97 and upto 8.24% by 2011-12 by adopting energy efficiency and demand side management. The strategy as recommended in the report includes administrative, managerial, statutory, fiscal, financial and policy measures. The stratgey being followed by the Government to promote the efficiency of energy use and manage the demand for energy covers many of the suggestions contained in the report.

CAPART funds to NGOs in Andhra Pradesh

2056. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAPART is financing a number of non-Governmental organisations in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the quantum of financial aid, loans, grants, etc. released to NGOs in the State during 1995-96; and

(c) the steps proposed to improve the functioning of CAPART?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. CAPART provides financial assistance to NGOs for implementation of various rural development programmes.

(b) During 1995-96, CAPART has released financial assistance amounting to Rs.9.72 crores (approx.) to NGOs in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The functioning of CAPART is reviewed from time to time in the meetings of the Executive Committee and the General Body of CAPART and, wherever considered necessary, suitable steps are taken to improve its functioning. This is a continuous process. Some important steps taken recently to strengthen the sanctioning, monitoring and evaluation mechanism of CAPART are as follows:—

(i) With a view to bringing it nearesr to the grassroot voluntary organisations, the functioning of CAPART has been decentralised by setting up six Regional Committees. The Reginal Committees have been empowered to consider and sanction project proposals up to an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

(ii) National Standing Committees have been constituted to sanction financial assistance to volunatry organisations for their rural development projects.

(iii) The representatives of volunatry organisations have considerable representation on the Naitonal Standing Committees and Regional Committees of CAPART.

(iv) CAPART is now appraising/ monitoring the projects at various stages, such as prior to funding during execution and after completion of the project.

(v) CAPART has also decided to constitute a National Standing Committee for monitoring and evaluation of the projects sanctioned by it.

Drinking water in Gujarat villages

2057. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had allotted any funds to Gujarat during 1994-95 and 1995-96 for digging wells in the villages where drinking water is not available;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide drinking water in those villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when drinking water is likely to be provided in all the problem villages of the States; and

(e) the amount allocated for this purpose during 1993-94 and so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (e) Water supply is a State subject. The planning/implementation of rural water supply programme is the responsibility of the State Government and the Central Government supplement their efforts by providing assistance through Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme The type of schemes undertaken by the State Governments under rural water supply programme include Tubewells, Handpumps, Sanitary Wells and Surface water based drinking water systems and fravity fed systems, etc. All the Not Covered and Partially Covered habitations are expected to be provided with safe drinking water facilities by 1997-98 and 2000 Ad respectively by the State Government. The amount allocated under rural water supply programme to Gujarat State for the years 1993-94 to 1996-97 is given below:—

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakh)
1993-94	2656.00
1994-95	3039.00
1995-96	3250.00
1996-97	4197.00

Achievements under rural povery alleviation programme

2058. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achievements made under major rural poverty alleviation programmes in the country, particularly in Punjab, during the last three years;

(b) the effective measures taken to ensure fulfilment of the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA): (a) The major rural poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in the country including Punjab are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), The targets and achievements for these during last three years are given below:—

		IRDP		JRY	
		(Lakh families)		(Lakh mandays)	
		All India	Punjab	All India	Punjab
1993-94	Targets	25.70	0.13	10383.26	29.93
	Achievements	25.38	0.34	9523.45	38.57
1994-95	Targets	21.15	0.10	7997.37	25.39
	Achievements	22.15	0.23	7453.59	24.36
1995-96	Targets	Not	Fixed	8042.80	28.25
(Prov.)	Achievements	20.90	0.12	7955.89	6.44